

TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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UPRISING IN HUNGARIAN CITIES TOWN CAPTURED, MILE GAINED BY HAIG

SLAYER DIES IN THE CHAIR AS FIGHT TO SAVE HIM WAS MADE UP TO LAST MINUTE

Fourth Court Was Invoked
After Governor Refused Re-
prieve to van der Corput.

JUDGE'S PLEA FAILED.

Jenks Wanted Delay Until
Monday After Denying
Habeas Corpus Writ.

Petrus van der Corput, murderer of Barbara Wright, was put to death in Sing Sing at 12:34 o'clock this afternoon. His execution ended the most desperate battle to save a man from the chair at the last moment that the State has known. It was conducted by Misha Applebaum of the Humanitarian Cult and his lawyers.

At 12:30 o'clock, Warden Moyer was told by Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, over the telephone that the Court had refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for van der Corput, but joined in asking for a postponement of his execution. The Warden had granted a reprieve of "an hour or so" at the request of the Justice at 11 o'clock, the hour at first set for the execution.

As soon as he had verified by repetition the utterance of the Justice that the writ had been refused, the warden went to the death house and put in motion the routine of the electrocution, which was all set and ready and had been for an hour and a half.

"Goodbye everybody and God knows I am innocent," was all that van der Corput had time to say as he was led across the floor and strapped into the chair. Three shocks were given and they covered five minutes.

The appeal to the Appellate Division was the fifth device used in the effort to save van der Corput. An appeal was made to Judge Rosinsky in General Sessions yesterday. He said he had no authority to stay an execution. Justice Glogerich in the Supreme Court said he had no right to tamper with a General Sessions verdict. Then Justice Erlanger granted a stay and vacated it. Lawyer Gerald van Casteel went to Albany with two alienists and tried to convince the Governor van der Corput was insane, but failed. The Governor early this morning notified Moyer that he had refused to grant a reprieve.

This morning Moses H. Grossman of counsel for van der Corput went to Justice Jenks and asked for a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Jenks telephoned to Warden Moyer and asked him to delay the execution until the Appellate Justices could meet and act on the application.

Though no court session is scheduled for Saturday, Justice Jenks and Justices Stapleton, Blackmar and Putnam to meet with him, and Alfred D. Lind argued the application for the writ. Mr. Lind laid great stress on the recent discovery in this city of one Shoemaker, who could testify that van der Corput had been insane for several years.

Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnstone said the court had only statutory authority for issuing a writ and it was of no avail when the Governor had already passed on the question involved. In the midst of the

**STATUE OF WILSON
TO BE ERECTED AT
DEAUVILLE, FRANCE**

DEAUVILLE, France, April 21.—Upon the initiative of Mayor Le Hoc a committee of citizens has been appointed for the erection of a statue of President Wilson here.

\$200,000,000 LOAN FIRST OF HUGE WAR ISSUE, OVERTAKEN

Initial Offering Provided by
\$7,000,000,000 Measure
Grabbed Up by Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The informal offering of \$200,000,000, the first portion of the \$2,000,000,000 in treasury certificates authorized in the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure, has been greatly oversubscribed. Indications are that other offerings will speedily follow.

The interest rate, it has been definitely decided, will be 3 per cent.

Hundreds of banks, the Federal Reserve Board announced to-day, are yet to be heard from on the first issue. The proceeds of the \$200,000,000 offering will be called for, it was announced, Wednesday or Thursday of next week and will be distributed among the twelve reserve banks.

The certificates were offered not to individuals, but to banking institutions. Complete tabulation of the amount subscribed is impossible at the present time, and it is possible the initial issue will be enlarged to permit all banks who wish to subscribe to do so.

To avoid derangement of the money market, Secretary McAdoo has decided not to have the proceeds sent either to Washington or New York, a plan which had been under consideration, but to have them distributed according to the locality of the subscribing banks among the reserve banks.

Instructions were telegraphed to-day by Gov. Harding, of the Reserve Board, to each reserve bank notifying the bank of Mr. McAdoo's decision in this respect.

GERMANS ARE WARNED NOT TO TALK HUNGER

"Every Word Thereon Helps
Enemy and Endangers Fatherland,"
Says Official Notice.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—In the place of the familiar public notices in the German newspapers warning the people not to talk of military matters because of spies, there now appears a new notice which reads: "Citizens, your duty is not to talk of food conditions. Every word thereon helps the enemy and endangers the Fatherland."

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FILIBUSTER BEGUN ON CONSCRIPTION BILL IN SENATE

Senator Thompson Demands
'Regular Order' When Army
Measure Comes Up.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Administration's selective conscription bill struck an unexpected snag in the Senate late this afternoon when Senator Thompson started filibuster tactics to delay consideration of the question of raising an army of 2,000,000.

Thompson, at the close of the "morning hour," which is devoted to merely routine business, demanded "the regular order," which yesterday had been shunted aside so that debate on the spy bill was postponed, giving the army measure precedence over all other matters.

In the meantime, the House Military Committee finally and formally reported out the army general staff bill so modified as to shift responsibility for use of the selective draft system onto President Wilson, unless he should consent to try out the volunteer system first.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, piloted the bill. He explained the first provision would authorize both the regular army and National Guard raised to war strength—a total of 20,000 officers and 614,730 enlisted men.

"This is the largest volunteer force ever called for in the United States," said Chamberlain.

At the same time 200,000 men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five would be immediately selected and put into training. Another 500,000 would be selected later.

"Between those ages, comparatively few men have contracted families," he continued. "It would entail small expense to the Government to care for dependents."

The selective draft will make available about six million men. Of this vast army about 3,500,000 would be fit physically.

Only about one-half of the number would be taken and for that reason we are resorting to 'selective draft' Chamberlain said.

Pacificate, conscientious objectors and representatives of unorganized workers appeared to-day before the Senate Military Committee.

James Eads How of St. Louis, known as the "Millionaire Hobo," speaking for unorganized workers, said he believed if guns were put in their hands he feared they would use them against the Government. Joseph Cannon, a labor organizer, predicted that the selective draft and higher prices of food would lead to riots.

Grant Hamilton of the American Federation of Labor said labor stands solidly against conscription.

President Wilson visited the State, War and Navy Building again to-day and conferred with Secretary Baker. The Council of National Defense assembled for a meeting while the President was there, but he did not remain. The Council and the Shipping Board are working on plans to increase the building of steel merchant ships.

Public hearings on food problems will begin before the Senate Agriculture Committee Monday, with Secretary Houston and other experts of the Agricultural Department appearing. Plans for legislation to deal with price fixing or to carry out other suggestions made by Secretary Houston to the Senate are expected to wait on developments of the hearings.

Government Sea Rates Are Raised.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Government sea insurance rates on transatlantic shipping were to-day raised from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance announced.

HAIG WINS IN HOT BATTLE ALONG THE CAMBRAI FRONT; NEW GAINS MADE BY FRENCH

Great Artillery Engagement All
Along the French Front—German
Attacks Repulsed at Every Point
—Hindenburg Brings New Troops

LONDON, April 21.—British and French troops drove forward again last night, according to to-day's official reports.

British troops captured the Village of Gonnelleu, on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai, advancing fully a mile. A number of prisoners were taken in the sharp fighting.

French troops made further gains in grenade fighting south of Juvin-court and east of Courcy. A German attack against Mont Haut failed. Artillery was very active along the French offensive. The battle of guns raged with particular violence east of Craonne and north of Rheims.

In addition to the capture of Gonnelleu, Gen Haig reported the repulse of a German attack at Fauquissart and considerable artillery firing at a number of places along the front.

With the capture of Gonnelleu, Haig's steel line paralleling the Cambrai-St. Quentin highway had been shoved one mile closer to Cambrai, and a driving angle formed for a blow on that city, reaching from Havrincourt and Villers Plouich to Gonnelleu, on the north, to Villers-Guislain and Ephehy, on the south.

A correspondent at British headquarters in France wires:

"The cardinal fact of the battle in France is that the intense concentration of German troops exceeds anything known during the war. That concentration is being intensified now that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's effort to avoid a battle is known to have failed."

"The German morale perhaps has fallen off since the reduction in rations. There is great anger among the infantry against the artillery, but the enemy is fighting stiffly and working feverishly at his defenses."

John P. White, President of the Miners' Union, is representing the anthracite men. On account of the high cost of living, it is believed an increase of 10 per cent. will be granted. It is also quite certain this increase will be taken out of the consumer.

In Philadelphia to-day, John E. Lloyd, President of the Coal Exchange, announced that any advance in the price of coal, he said, would probably mean an increase of from 40 to 50 cents on the ton.

HAIG'S CANNON FIRED 4,000,000 SHELLS IN OPENING GREAT DRIVE

LONDON, April 21.—British artillery fired four million rounds of projectiles against the German lines at the opening of Gen. Haig's offensive, which is now forcing the enemy steadily back, Lord Curzon, Lord President of the Council stated to-day.

"But the military power of Germany is not yet sufficiently broken to induce her to accept terms which the allies might consider reasonable," Lord Curzon said. "It is difficult to learn just what Germany's internal situation is."

NIVELLE OUTGENERALS HINDENBURG AND ROLLS BACK THE GERMAN ARMY

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN
THE FIELD, April 21.—The French out-Hindenburged Hindenburg in their great offensive.

It is possible to-day for the first time to reveal some of the strategy which to date has swept the French

GERMANS LOSE TWO DESTROYERS IN CHANNEL RAID

British Admiralty Announces a
Third Possibly Sunk Off
Dover, England.

LONDON, April 21.—The Admiralty announces that two German destroyers, possibly three, have been sunk in the course of a German raid near Dover.

Five German destroyers took part in the Dover raid. The British suffered no material damage.

"A number of rounds were fired into a ploughed field," says the Admiralty report, "and the enemy then steered in the direction of our shipping. They were met by two Dover patrol vessels. In five minutes two of the enemy ships were sunk and possibly three. The remainder made off at high speed, escaping in the darkness."

"Our vessels suffered no material damage, and our casualties were slight compared with the results."

"Ten German officers and ninety-five men were saved. Our vessels were well handled."

HARD COAL WAGE DEMAND LAID BEFORE OPERATORS

Report of Advance of 20 Per Cent.
Denied—Any Raise Will Be
Put on Consumer.

Representatives of the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania and the coal operators conferred to-day at No. 149 Broadway to consider an advance in wages asked by the United Mine Workers of America for all anthracite workers. It was denied by W. J. Fahy, speaking for Samuel D. Warriner, Chairman of the operators' committee, that an advance of 20 per cent. had been agreed upon. When that statement appeared to-day the conference had not formally met.

"This story is absolutely wrong," said Fahy. "There has been no such agreement made. At this minute the operators do not know what the proposition of the miners is."

John P. White, President of the Miners' Union, is representing the anthracite men. On account of the high cost of living, it is believed an increase of 10 per cent. will be granted. It is also quite certain this increase will be taken out of the consumer.

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FOOD UP 100 PER CENT. OVER ONE YEAR AGO

Comparison of Prices Shows Big
Increase Over What Already
Was Considered Exorbitant.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Food prices which a year ago were considered exorbitant are to-day as much as 100 per cent. higher in many staples. A few comparisons of prices a year ago and to-day follow:

Article	Year Ago	To Day
Wheat (No. 2)	\$1.14	\$2.35
Wheat (No. 3)	.70	1.44
Oats (No. 1)	.45	.90
Corn (No. 2)	.70	1.40
Barley (No. 1)	.70	1.40
Beans (No. 1)	.70	1.40
Peas (No. 1)	.70	1.40
Lentils (No. 1)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 1)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 2)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 3)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 4)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 5)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 6)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 7)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 8)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 9)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 10)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 11)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 12)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 13)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 14)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 15)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 16)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 17)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 18)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 19)	.70	1.40
Flour (No. 20)	.70	1.40

MANY RIOTERS ARE KILLED WHEN SOLDIERS FIRE ON MOB OF 10,000 AT MAGDEBURG

Budapest Reported in State of Siege—
20,000 Munitions Workers in Ber-
lin and Spandau Now on Strike—
Riots in Many Cities.

ROME, April 21.—A revolution is imminent in Hungary, according to Vatican advices to-day.

As a result of various disturbances, the information here asserted, Budapest and twenty-five other cities and towns had been proclaimed in a state of siege.

LONDON, April 21.—Ten thousand strikers, mostly munition workers, tried to burn the Town Hall at Magdeburg on Friday, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Oldenzaal, Holland.

Soldiers fired on the rioters, killing and wounding many, and the town is now in a state of siege.

Twenty thousand munitions workers in Berlin and Spandau now are out on strike, according to latest information from Germany. Scores of conflicting rumors, including a number of great violence accompanying riots in various cities, reached here to-day.

Reports from Duesseldorf declared a meeting of strike delegates in Berlin had rejected a proposition advanced by some of their leaders demanding that the German Government immediately renounce any intention of annexation in the war, abolish compulsory service, and institute at once a general equal franchise system.

Not even the promises of an increase in the allowances of meat and potatoes has been sufficient to offset the curtailment of bread supplies, according to the German reports. Workers apparently have seized upon this as not only a logical time in which to express their demand for more food and more equitable distribution by the Government, but to press demands for more pay and a reduction of hours.

Extraordinary efforts apparently are being made by the German Government to restore order and to suppress news of the internal situation. Two days ago the Government let it be known through official news channels that the entire strike "was settled."

Magdeburg is the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony (not the Kingdom of Saxony), and is one of the strongest fortresses in the German Empire. It is seventy-six miles from Berlin and is the seat of immense steel works and machine shops, forming part of the great Krupp works. The city had a population of 229,663 in 1900.

SAFE LANDING OF BALFOUR AND PARTY IS ANNOUNCED

State Department Officially Reports
Arrival of British War
Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The safe landing of the British Foreign Minister Balfour and his party was announced to-day by the State Department.

The official announcement said: "The Department of State has been advised of the safe landing of Mr. Balfour and his party."

CONSTANTINOPLE BREAKS RELATIONS WITH THE U. S.

Decision to Follow Example of
Austria-Hungary Announced
To-Day.

BASEL, Switzerland, April 21 (via Paris).—A despatch from Constantinople dated to-day says the Ottoman Government has notified the American Embassy that, following the example of its ally, Austria-Hungary, it has broken diplomatic relations with the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Turkish Embassy here had no information regarding the reported severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Constantinople Government. Such action by Turkey has been expected, however, and officials of the Embassy expressed no surprise when informed of the nature of the despatch from Basel.

The Bulgarian Legation also was without advice defining the attitude of Bulgaria toward the United States.

Portuguese Cabinet Has Resigned.

LISBON, April 21.—The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned, it was announced to-day, because the Chamber rejected its decree instituting a national economic council.

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